

GINTSINGER, A.B.

Stratigraphic column of Ordovician, Silurian, and Devonian  
sediments in the Gornyy Altai. Mat.po geol.Zap.Sib. no.61:  
24-39 '58. (MIRA 12:8)  
(Altai Mountains--Geology, Stratigraphic)

GINTSINGER, A.B.

Materials on the stratigraphy of Silurian and Devonian sediments  
of the Gornyy Altai. Trudy SNIIGGINS no.5:67-94 '59.  
(MIRA 13:6)  
(Gornyy Altai--Geology, Stratigraphic)

VINKMAN, M.K.; GINTSINGER, A.B.; POSPELOV, A.G.; POLETAYEVA, O.K.;  
YEGOROVA, L.I.; ROMANENKO, M.F.; FEDYANINA, Ye.S.; ASTASHKIN, V.A.;  
CHERNYSHEVA, S.V.; ROMANENKO, Ye.V.; ASKARINA, N.A.; BOYARINOV, A.S.;  
NADLER, Yu.S.; GORELOV, G.F.

Scheme of the stratigraphy of Lower Cambrian and the lower part of  
Middle Cambrian sediments in the Altai-Sayan fold area. Trudy  
SNIIGGIMS no.24:23-34 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

VINKMAN, M.K.; GINTSINGER, A.B

Correlation of Cambrian sediments in the western part of the Altai-Sayan fold area. Trudy SNIIGGIMS no.24:38-78 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

GINTSINGER, A.B.; VINKMAN, M.K.

Stratigraphic position of phosphorite and manganese occurrences  
in Gornaya Shoriya and in the Kuznetsk Ala-Tau. Trudy SNIIGGIMS  
no.24:107-115 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

GINTSINGER, A.B.

Stratigraphy of the Ordovician of the Anuy-Chuyka and Charysh-In  
synclinaloriums in the Gornyy Altai. Trudy SNIIGGIMS no.24:134-150  
'62. (MIRA 16:10)

VINKMAN, ~~M.K.~~; ~~GINTSINGER, A.B.~~; YEGOROVA, L.I.

Key sections of the Lower Cambrian and Sina in Gornaya Shoriya  
and the Gornyy Altai. Sov.geol. 5 no.12:44-56 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Sibirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii,  
geofiziki i mineral'nogo syr'ya.  
    (Gornaya Shoriya—Geology, Stratigraphic)  
    (Altai Mountains—Geology, Stratigraphic)

GINESINGER, A.B.

Ordovician correlation and stratigraphic scheme of the Altai,  
Saidyr Range, and Gornaya Khaziyu. Trudy SNTGIMG no. 2, 1964,  
107-164. (MIRA 18:3)



ALADYSHKIN, A.S.; VASIL'KOVSKIY, N.P.; VINKMAN, M.K.; GINTSINGER, A.B.;  
GURARI, F.G.; KARPINSKIY, R.B.; KRASIL'NIKOV, B.N.; KRASNOV,  
V.I.; KRIVENKO, A.P.; LUCHITSKIY, I.V.; PAN, F.Ya.; PETROV,  
P.A.; POSPELOV, G.L.; SENNIKOV, V.M.; CHAIRKIN, V.M.;  
SHCHEGLOV, A.P.

In memory of Andrei Aleksandrovich Predtechenskii, 1909-  
1964. Geol. i geofiz. no.4:197-199 '65. (MIFA 18:8)

BAGDAVADZE, H.V.; BARBAKADZE, L.V.; GENTURE, E.N.; KUCHAVA, N.Ye.;  
MOULISHVILI, L.M.; KHARABADZE, N.Ye.

Radioactivation method for determining gold in the blood. Soob.  
AN Gruz. SSR 39 no.2:287-294 Ag '65. (CHEM 18:9)

.. Institut fiziki AN GruzSSR. Submitted January 15, 1965.

MARGULIS, O.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; QIN'YAR, Ye.A., inzh.

Diaspore refractories with high heat resistance and volume  
stability. Ogneupory 19 no.2:73-78 '54. (MIRA 11:8)

1.Khar'kovskiy institut ogneuporov.  
(Refractory materials) (Diaspore)

GIN'YAR, YE. A.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Silicates.  
Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62335

Author: Gin'yar, Ye. A., Kaminskiy, V. K., Koysman, I. Ye.

Institution: Krasnogorov Plant imeni Lenin

Title: Production of Burners from Ware Containing a High Percentage of  
Chamotte for Coke Ovens

Original

Periodical: Ogneupory, 1956, No 1, 6-9

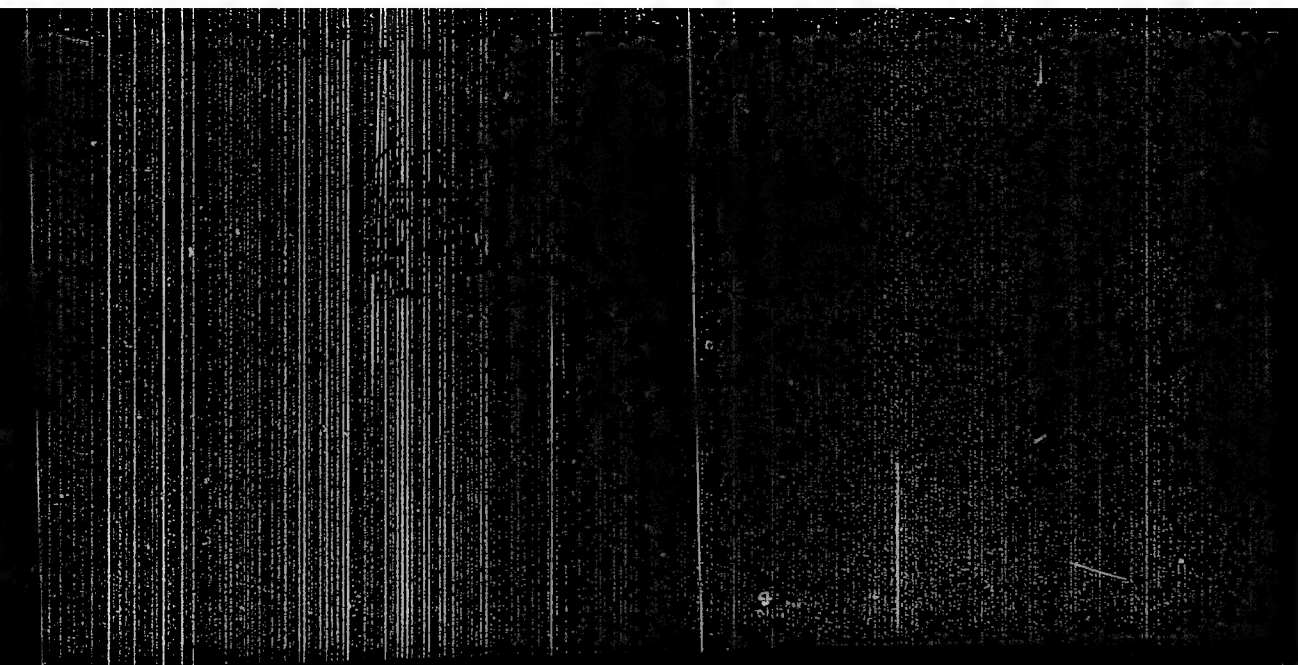
Abstract: To improve thermal stability of burners (B) of coke ovens the Krasnogorov Plant imeni Lenin has initiated mass production of B from half-dry high chamotte content kaolin paste in lieu of plastic press formed chamotte clay B. The mixture consists of 85% kaolin chamotte and 15% Vladimir kaolin as binder. Chamotte is produced by firing of plastic briquet consisting of 80% Vladimir kaolin and 20% Chasov-Yar clay at 1,400° for 8 hours. Chamotte is ground in ball mills and the paste is made in roller-roll mills. After

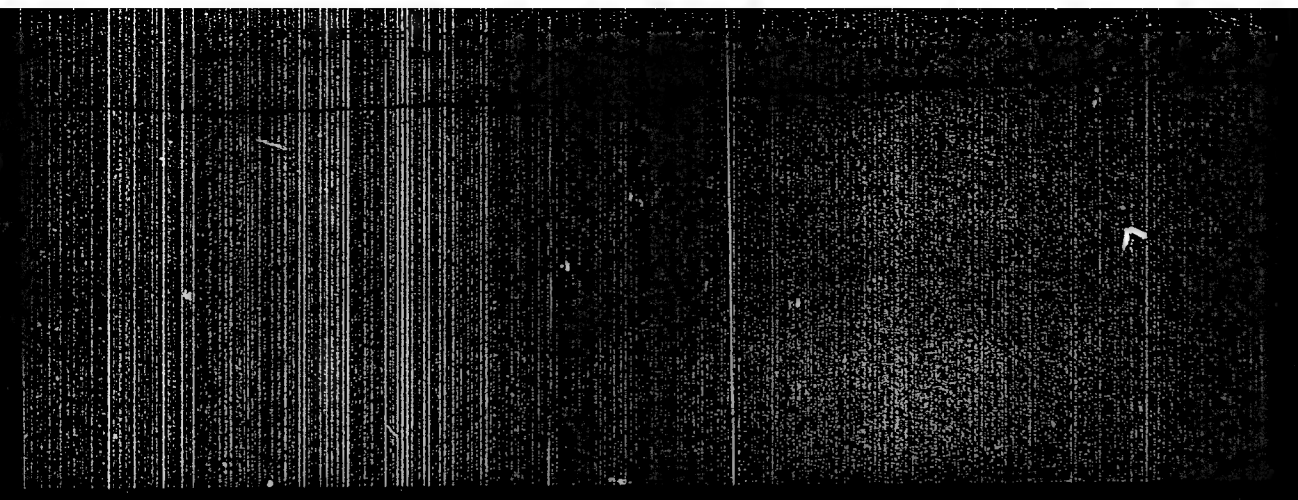
Card 1/2

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Silicates.  
Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62335

Abstract: processing the mixture of chamotte and slip (Chasov-Yar clay and sulfite-alcohol liquor) for 1-2 minutes ground kaolin is added into the crusher-roll mill and the paste is mixed for 3-5 minutes. Moisture content of paste 7-8.5%, granular composition: >3 mm up to 1%, 3-2 mm 18-25%, <0.54 mm 50-63%. Press forming of B is effected in molds of floating type (described) on a screw press. The B are fired in annular kilns together with Dinas brick at 1,380-1,400°. Properties of B:  $Al_2O_3 + TiO_2$  content 32.1-37.0%, apparent porosity 14.2-20.5%, volumetric weight 2.11-2.19 g/cm<sup>3</sup>, refractivity 1,690-1,710°. The B were tested by the accelerated method: B were placed in coke oven, operated for 3-5 days, removed from oven and cooled. High chamotte content kaolin burners have enhanced thermal stability which permits to install them in the oven following a predrying at 110° without preheating at 500-600°. Porosity of high chamotte content B affects their thermal stability; optimal porosity is 16-22%.





*Gin'yar, Ye.A.*  
AUTHORS: Margulis, O.M., Gin'yar, Ye.A.

131-12-5/9

TITLE: The Wear of Refractories in Various Zones of the Blast Furnace  
(Izнос огнеупоров в различных зонах доменной печи)

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1957, Nr 12, pp. 549-556 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Data concerning the investigation of used refractories of 5 blast furnaces are given and explained, and the blast furnaces, their lining, and their working conditions are described in detail. Table 1 shows the wear of the upper part of the shaft, which is mainly of mechanical origin. (Friction of the hard charge and damage caused by parts of the charge being driven against the wall of the shaft). In the lower part of the blast furnace, where the temperature is comparatively high, chemical interactions between the lining and the alkalis and alkaline earth oxides predominate. The depth of alkali action in the bricks amounts to up to 50-60 mm, and in some cases to even more than 100 mm, which entails a decrease of refractoriness (table 2). Tables 3 and 4 show the various zones of bricks, which differ as to composition and properties. The illustration shows the horn profiles and bottoms of blast furnaces Nr 3 and Nr 4, which are described and explained in detail. Table 5

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The Wear of Refractories in Various Zones of the Blast Furnace 131-12-5/9

shows the working results obtained by refractory bricks in the various zones. The aforementioned investigations confirmed the necessity of using refractories of high specific weight and volume stability at high temperatures. As a way for a further increase of the strength of the lining the use of carbon materials is mentioned. There are 1 figure, 5 tables, and 17 references, 8 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kov Institute for Refractories (Khar'kovskiy institut ogneporov)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

SOV/68-58-11-10/25

AUTHORS: Margulis O.M., ~~Gin'yar E.A.~~, and Sakovskiy D.Ya.

TITLE: An Improvement in the Durability of Coke Oven Roofs  
(Uluchsheniye stoykosti svodov koksovykh pechey)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1958, Nr 11, pp 26-29 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The durability of various types of refractory bricks used in the edges (pusher and coke side) of coke oven roofs was investigated. As these bricks are submitted to continuously acting sharp temperature variations from 500-600 to 1000-1100°C the durability of silica bricks is low. The All-Union Scientific Research Institute for refractories produced and tested various types of refractory bricks, mainly chamotte based on kaolinite (Table 1). Chamotte was prepared from pure kaolinite by a plastic method and fired to 1500°C with 8 hours soaking at the final temperature. The composition of refractory bricks 85% of crushed chamotte (with a considerable proportion of coarse fractions 6-3mm 21%, 3-2mm 14.8% and 2-1mm 9.4%) and 15% of kaolinite. The bricks were made by pneumatic stamping, dried and fired at 1460°C. Properties of the bricks are given in Table 1 and their behaviour in service...

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SOV/68-58-11-10/25

An Improvement in the Durability of Coke Oven Roofs

in Table 2. It is concluded that in future silica and chamotte bricks (of plastic formation) should be replaced by kaolinite chamotte bricks.

There are 2 tables and 4 references, all Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut  
ogneuporov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for  
Refractories) and GIsogneupor

Card 2/2

15 (2), 15 (6)

AUTHORS: Zhikharevich, S. A., Royzen, A. I., SOV/131-59-7-6/14  
Gin'yar, Ye. A., Kozyreva, L. A., Kablukovskiy, A. F.,  
Skorokhod, S. D.

TITLE: Refractory Concrete as Electric Insulating Material for  
Electrode Coolers of ... Electric-arc Furnaces (Ogneuporny  
beton kak elektroizolyatsionnyy material dlya okhladiteley  
elektrodov dugovykh staleplavil'nykh pechey)

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1959, Nr 7, pp 309-319 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The magnesite-chromite tiles in the arch of a steel-melting  
furnace are saturated, during operation, by iron- and chromous  
oxide, and become more conductive in this way, which often leads  
to short circuits and a burning through of the coolers. Figure 1  
shows the dependence of the logarithm of the specific electric  
resistance on the temperature for some industrial refractories. At  
the experimental plant of the Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy  
institut ogneuporov (UNIIO) (Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute  
of Refractories (UNIIO)) and at the Semiluki Works, experiments  
with highly aluminous refractories, the original materials of  
which are indicated in a table, were carried out. The microscopic  
investigations were carried out by N. Ye. Drizheruk (Footnote 2).

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Refractory Concrete as Electric Insulating Material    007/131-59-7-6/14  
for    Electrode Coolers of    Electric-arc Furnaces

The mass composition and the properties of the samples are indicated in table 1. Figure 2 shows the thermal expansion, and figure 3 the dependence of the logarithm of the specific electric resistance of the samples. It was not possible, however, to ensure the electric insulation of the coolers in this way. Highly aluminous cement was also prepared at the experimental plant of the UNIIO. Highly aluminous fire clay with a grain size of from 3 to below 0.09 mm was used as a filler. The chemical composition and refractoriness of the cement and of the fire clay are indicated in table 2. The petrographic investigation was carried out by L. A. Kuz'mina (Footnote 3), the X-ray examination by B. Ya. Sukharevsky (Footnote 4), and the thermal analysis by V. V. Pustovalov (Footnote 5 and Fig 4). Further experiments were carried out with leaned masses, the composition, density and strength values of which are indicated in table 3. The characteristic of the samples is shown in table 4. Figure 5 shows the cohesion of the concrete with a refractory product and an iron tube, and figure 6 shows the cohesion of the concrete with a magnesite-chromite tile. But also this experiment did not ensure an adequate electric insulation of the coolers. Experiments with highly aluminous cement and highly aluminous tiles of a

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Refractory Concrete as Electric Insulating Material SOV/131-59-7-6/14  
for Electrode Coolers of Electric-arc Furnaces

mulite-cordium composition were also carried out at the experimental plant of the UNIIO. The properties of the cement and concrete with the filler of highly aluminous fire clay are indicated in table 5. Some data characterizing the quality of the highly aluminous arch tiles and of the fire clay are indicated in table 6. The insulation of the coolers by refractory concrete is carried out in 2 variants (Figs 7 and 8). The chemical composition of the concrete zone and of the slag crust is shown in table 7. The petrographic investigation was carried out by M. Ye. Drizheruk (Footnote 7). Figure 9 shows a concrete piece after 72 melts. The experiments carried out showed that the use of concrete eliminates the burning through of the coolers by short circuit, and extends the working period of the furnace arches by 12-15 %. Conclusions: The satisfactory application results of the concrete insulation for electrode coolers should be introduced, as soon as possible, in all electrometallurgic plants, particularly in the furnaces working with oxygen. The series production of the material needed for the insulation should be organized. There are 9 figures, 8 tables, and 20 references, 10 of which are Soviet.

Card 3/4

Refractory Concrete as Electric Insulating Material      SOV/131-59-7-6/14  
for      Electrode Coolers of      Electric-arc Furnaces

ASSOCIATION:    Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneporov  
                  (Ukraine Scientific Research Institute of Refractories)  
                  (Zhikharevich, S. A., Royzen, A. I., Gin'yar, Ye. A.,  
                  Kozyreva, L. A.); Zavod "Elektrostal'" ("Elektrostal'" Works)  
                  (Kablukhovskiy, A. F., Skorokhod, S. D.)

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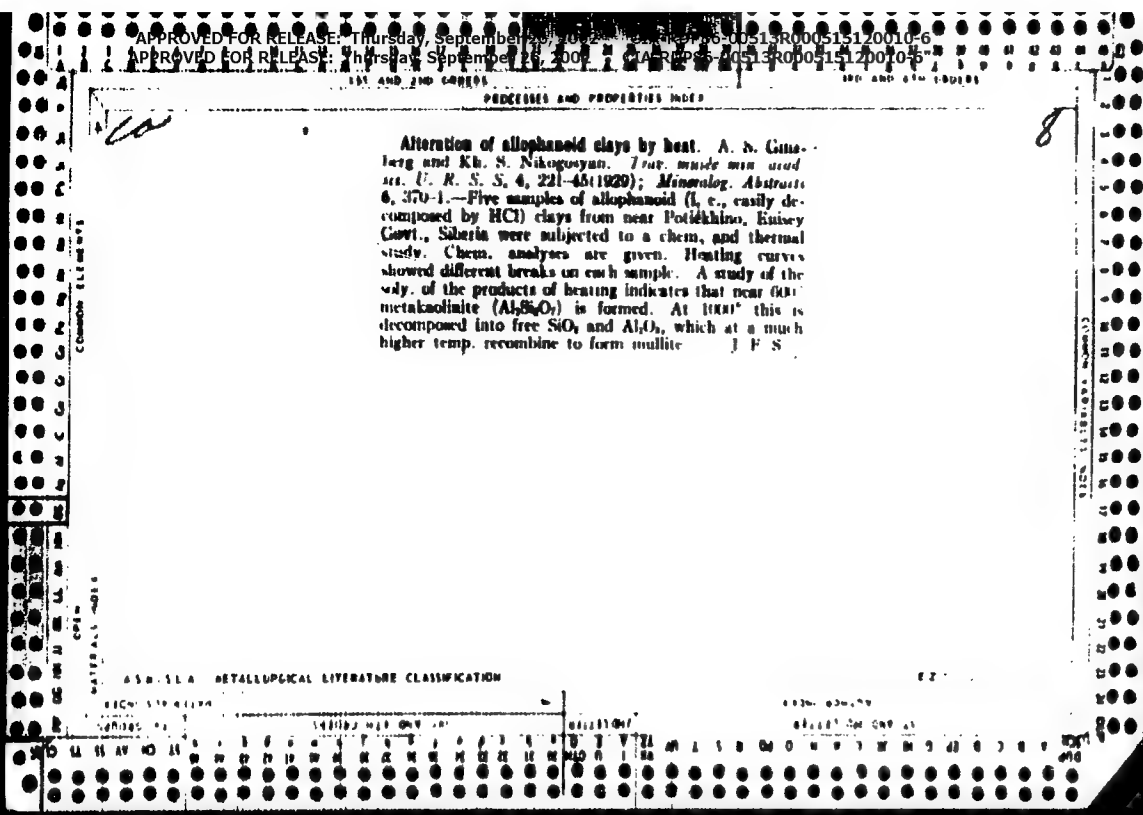
A 10.114 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



R  
Ginzberg, A. S., Nikogosyan, Kh. S., and Chitae, A. V.  
ALTERATION KAOLINITE BY THE HEATING PROCESS. *Trans-*  
*Ind. Applied Min & Met (U.S.S.R.)*, 22, 1, 19-19, 1950.  
A brief review of the literature is given. The investiga-  
tions of the authors may be summed up as follows: (1)  
specimens heated to 700 to 1000°C were slowly cooled;  
(2) the materials were alkalinized by 10% solution of potash  
and caustic soda; (3) for the tests, pure preparations of  
silica, alumina, a mixture of the two in the proportion of  
2SiO<sub>2</sub> to Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, andalusite, andalusite with one particle of  
silica and a "clay" called "Borovich Sockhar" were taken;  
this last corresponds almost exactly to the formula of  
kaolinite: H<sub>2</sub>Al<sub>2</sub>Si<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub> · 11H<sub>2</sub>O. Comparing the results of  
these tests, it becomes evident that the solubility of the  
mixture of silica and alumina in proportion and of kaolinite  
hardened at the temperature of 1000° proves to be iden-  
tical. Those hardened at the temperature of 700° show  
a perceptible alteration, the alkalinizing of andalusite and  
of the mixtures with it altered less than did kaolinite.  
The authors come to the conclusion that at the temperature  
of 600° during the heating of kaolinite its complete de-  
hydration takes place with the formation of anhydride  
Al<sub>2</sub>Si<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>. At the temperature of 1000° this anhydride  
breaks up into free oxides: Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and SiO<sub>2</sub>, which with  
further heating react with each other and probably give  
according to Bowen, the combination 3Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> · 2SiO<sub>2</sub>.

Alteration of allophanoid clays by heat. A. N. Guse-  
lary and Kh. N. Nikogosyan. *Trav. mus. min. acad.  
sci. U. R. S. S. S. 4, 221-45(1929)*; *Minerolog. Abstracts*  
6, 370-1.—Five samples of allophanoid (i. e., easily de-  
composed by HCl) clays from near Potikhino, Kuznetsov  
Govt., Siberia were subjected to a chem. and thermal  
study. Chem. analyses are given. Heating curves  
showed different breaks on each sample. A study of the  
prod. of the products of heating indicates that near 600°  
metakaolinite ( $Al_2Si_2O_7$ ) is formed. At 1000° this is  
decomposed into free  $SiO_2$  and  $Al_2O_3$ , which at a much  
higher temp. recombine to form mullite. J. F. S.

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



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NONMETALLIC LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

111 AND 112 INDEX

*R*

Gorbar, A. S., Solivanov, B. P., and Tovetkov, A. I.  
DETERMINATION OF THE QUALITY OF DINAS BRICK. *Metallurg*, 5 (3) 314-39 (1980). The existing standards of determining the quality of Dinas brick were critically examined. According to Grom-Gekhmalov, the quality is determined by the degree of transformation of the quartz into tridymite (with a resulting change in density and the chemical composition). The U.S.S.R. standards comprise three grades and demand a fusion point of 1710 for grades Ia and Ib, and 1670 for grade II. The compression strengths of grades I and II are 125 and 100 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>, respectively, and the densities not greater than 2.38 and 2.42. Chemically, grade Ia is SiO<sub>2</sub> > 95%, CaO + Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> < 7%, grade Ib is SiO<sub>2</sub> > 92%, CaO + Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> < 2%, and grade II is SiO<sub>2</sub> > 90%, no other specified components. It is pointed out that the usual method of density determination is inaccurate since it is dependent on the fineness to which the material is ground. A number of corrections are described which increase its reliability. A much more reliable method is micrographical analysis, as it reveals changes of structure which profoundly affect the quality of the brick without materially altering the density, e.g., a transformation of the quartz into cristobalite instead of into tridymite or into m-glass which will eventually give the desired tridymite.

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111 AND 112 INDEX

The theoretical and practical significance of mineralizers. A. N. Chudakov. *Khimya Zapiski* (London), *Podark. Inst. im. A. I. Gorkova* 10, No. 3, 77 (1943); *Khim. Referat. Ser. 1940*, No. 3, 77. The action of mineralizers consists mainly in lowering the  $\eta$  and improving the crystallizability. The object of the expts. was to select suitable mineralizers for accelerating the process of thermal treatment. Fluorite, cryolite, apatite,  $WO_3$ , and  $Na_2WO_4$  were used. Their use accelerated considerably the melting of dialbas (1.5-2.0 times), lowered the temp. of melting (to  $300^\circ$  instead of  $1000^\circ$ ), accelerated the heating process and lowered the cost. The optimum amt. of mineralizer is 0.7% for fluoite, 4.0% for cryolite and 2.5% for apatite. Addition of the expensive  $W$  (1.5-2.0%) are not recommended. The mech. properties and the acid resistance of dialbas melts with mineralizers are equal to those of pure dialbas.

W. R. Henn

W. R. Henthorn

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**System:**  $2\text{FeO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2 + \text{FeS}$ . B. P. SELIVANOV, A. S. GINZBERG, AND S. I. NIKOLAI. *Nesobichennye Vsesoyuznogo Inst. Metal* 1931, No. 3, 74. A study was made of the melting diagram of the binary system:  $2\text{FeO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2 + \text{FeS}$ . The  $\text{FeO}$  was prepared from  $\text{FeC}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  by heating and was melted with pure  $\text{SiO}_2$  to form  $\text{FeO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2$ . The  $\text{FeS}$  was prepared by heating pure  $\text{Fe}$  with  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ . The 3 compounds were then melted in heavy iron crucibles. A diagram was constructed on the basis of a thermal and micrographic investigation. This diagram shows 2 fields of solid solns. of  $\text{FeS}$  in  $2\text{FeO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2$  and *vice versa*. Between these 2 fields there is an area in which the 2 components separate into distinct liquid layers, as detected by rapid cooling. A eutectic exists at about 940°C., corresponding to about 43%  $2\text{FeO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2$  and 57%  $\text{FeS}$ . S. I. MARSHAK.

8c

4-1

System  $\text{MnO}, \text{MnO}_2$ , FeO. A. E. GUREV, H. P. SULTANOV, and H. I. NIKOLSKI (Bosh. Varany, Inst. Met., 1961, No. 2, 95--99).—A m.-p. diagram is given. On. Ans. (c)

ASB-510 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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The traps of Udinsk-Tulun and Bratsk in eastern Siberia. F. Yu. Levinson-Lessing, A. N. Gerasimov and N. L. Dilakterskiĭ. *Trans. Council Research Loan Resources, Acad. Sci. U. S. S. R., Siberian Ser. No. 1*, 62 pp. (1972); *Mineralog. Abstracts* 6, 317-19. The traps (dolerite and gabbro) occur as large sills and laccoliths of remarkably uniform compn. and are characterized by the presence of hornomolite. The crystals of hornomolite overlap that of plagioclase but precedes that of pyroxene. The mechanics of intrusion and technical applications of the rocks are discussed. J. F. Schauer

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**Pyrex** containing tungsten trioxide and Super-Pyrex. A. S. GONZALEZ. *ANAL. CHIM.* 5, No. 5-6, 17-18 (1932).—O. describes attempts made to shorten the time of working, lowering the melting temp. and the viscosity of Pyrex glass without decreasing its thermal stability and optical characteristics. This was done by adding 1% Wb, and increasing the SiO<sub>2</sub> content.



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES

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Relations between silicates and sulfides. A. S. Ginzburg. *Trav. phys. ind. acad. sci. U. R. S. S. 4*, 21-44 (1953); *Mineralog. Abstracts* 6, 417. The systems  $FeSiO_3$ ,  $FeS$ ,  $MnSiO_3$ ,  $FeS$  and  $MnSiO_3$ ,  $FeS$  were examd. Rapid cooling results in a gravitational sepn. of silicate and sulfide in 2 immiscible layers, slow cooling in a crystalline structure of the 2 portions. C. A. Salterad

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Results from Doryan Bobriza, Ukraine from the view point of their suitability for casting. A. Ginzburg, *Trav. Inst. petrogr. Acad. Sci. U. S. S. R.*, 4, 1931 (1932), *Nouv. Jahrs. Mineral. Geol.*, Reference II, 1934, 504. Chem. and microscopic data on anhydrite basalts show their usefulness as telephone insulators. J. F. Schaefer

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(Casting Barzaz diabases. A. S. Ginzberg and F. G. Gemenov. *Mineral. Sbornik*, No. 10, 9 (1943). Several samples of diabasic rocks mined in the region of Barzaz, Kuznets' basin, produced satisfactory castings in the lab. expts. Chas. Blane

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System  $2\text{MnO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2$  -  $\text{FeS}$  A. S. Gindberg, B. P. Shvachov, S. T. Nikol'skii and M. M. Volynskii, *Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Khim.* No. 14, 111-114 (1967).

Points of inflection on the heating curves of the system  $2\text{MnO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2$  -  $\text{FeS}$  were as follows: the 1st one refers to the percentage of  $\text{MnSiO}_3$  in the next, and the other one to inflection temp.: 100, 1140; 80, 1171; 1048; 80, 1043; 60, 1185; 40, 1175; 20, 1184; 1116; 1011; 50, 1155; 1020; 80, 1160; 1188; 1011; 625; 40, 1088; 100; 1070; 80, 1060; 1080; 80; 10; 1041; 80; 10; 1180. On the basis of these data and a micrographic exam., an equil. diagram was constructed on the side of  $\text{MnSiO}_3$ ; there is a field of solid soln. of  $\text{FeS}$  in  $\text{MnSiO}_3$  of limited sol. This solid soln. lies along the line through 100, 1140; 80, 1043; and 80, 1040.  $\text{FeS}$  pts. along 2 lines between 70, 1125 and 80, 1040 and between 0, 1180 and 10, 1091. Above the line joining the points 70, 1125 and 10, 1091 there is a field of existence of 2 liquid phases containing 70 and 10%  $\text{MnSiO}_3$ , resp. Under conditions of equl. the liquid phase containing 10%  $\text{MnSiO}_3$  changes into the liquid phase containing 70%  $\text{MnSiO}_3$ , with accompanying sep. of  $\text{FeS}$ . Solidification of the eutectic of  $\text{FeS}$  and the solid soln. 100%  $\text{MnSiO}_3$  takes place along the line joining 10, 1070 and 80, 1040, and extended to line 1-2.

AND YEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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Solubility of high-sulfur iron in cupola slag. B. P. Selivanov, A. S. Ginzberg and M. M. Vorovich. *Repts. Inst. Metals (Leningrad)* No. 15, 171-7 (in English 178) (1963); cf. C. A. 29, 8046c. An investigation of the systems  $2\text{FeO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2 + \text{FeS}$ ,  $\text{MnO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2 + \text{FeS}$  and  $2\text{MnO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2 + \text{FeS}$  showed that soly. of FeS in the silicates is limited. With cupola slag contg. 60 SiO<sub>2</sub>, 8 Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, 20 Ca and 15% FeO, FeS dissolves up to 8% at 1300°. Desulfurization of the metal depends not only on the ability of the slag to absorb S, but on the coeff. of distribution of S between the metal and slag as well. Substitution of a small amt. of CaO by MnO increases the ability of the slag to retain S even at lower temps., but when the MnO content reaches 10%, a slight sepn. into layers begins when the slag becomes too cold. When FeS is above 5%, addn. of MnO has no appreciable effect on desulfurization. S. L. Madorsky

ASB S.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

*ca* 8

The petrography of the Republic of Armenia. A. S. Glukhina. *Petrography of U. S. S. R. Ser. 1, Regional Petrography 2*, 127 pp. (1934); *Mineralog. Abstracts 7*, 604. --The area consists predominantly of Tertiary and Quaternary plateau lavas, lava cones and pyroclastic products. One hundred and ninety-nine analyses are given; 123 references. C. A. Silberman

ASTM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

12

169 2001 2001 2001 2001

PROCESSES AND PROCEDURES

**Evaluation of raw materials for the rock melting industry.** A. Gumbert. *Leb und Pflanz und in URS S. 6, 415-427 (1944). Neues Jahrb. Mineral. tech., Referate 11, 1935, 402.* The importance of the mineral components of a rock is emphasized. Optical determination of the mineral components is necessary in addition to chemical analysis of raw materials. J. V. Schaefer

ASB-DLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

**TABLE**

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S. L. Madivsky

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 20, 2001

CPA

**Solubility of manganese sulfide in cupola slags** B. P. Solovayev, A. N. Gurevich and M. M. Voznyak. *High-temperature metallurgy* (USSR), No. 10, 144, 1968, English transl. in *Metallurgical Engineering* No. 10, 144, 1968, 0450 (1968). Cupola slags contg. about 50%  $\text{SiO}_2$ , 10-15%  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ , 30%  $\text{CaO}$  and 15%  $\text{FeO}$  can absorb up to 3%  $\text{MnS}$  during the operation of the cupola. Equilibrium occurs when the  $\text{MnS}$  content of the slag exceeds 3%, and is fully expressed when  $\text{MnS}$  reaches 5% or more. Solub. of  $\text{MnS}$  in the slag is not favored by a temp. over 1600°C.

S. L. Gidorsky

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Solubility of ferrous sulfide and manganese sulfide in cupola furnace slags. B. P. Selivanov, A. S. Gushatov and M. M. Voznyukh. *Repts. Central Inst. Metals Lenin* (pub. No. 17, 183-4) (English) 1941 (1941). Cupola slag comp. 58.42 FeO, 14.00 CaO, 22.00 Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, 2.71 MnO, 3.0 and 10% by wt., in one series of expts., and with MnS, 3.0 and 9% by wt., in another series. It was found that at the usual temp. of cupola melting (1300°) FeS dissolves in slag with difficulty; however, when cooling is slow, no liquation appears even when the amt. of FeS is 10%. Larger amounts of FeS cause liquation under all conditions. MnS, similarly, is difficultly sol. in the molten slag, and liquation occurs, even on slow cooling of slag, when its amt. exceeds 9%. S. L. Malorsky

ASB 31.4 METALLURGICAL INFORMATION CLASSIFICATION

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**FUNCTIONS AND PROPERTIES**

**Preparation of fused mullite.** A. B. Olshberg. *Vernadsky Jubilee Vol., Acad. Sci. U. S. S. R.*, 1950-601 (1950); *Mineralog. Abstracts* 7, 141. Mullite (or andalusite) and corundum, red bauxite, or white siliceous bauxite. The last gives the best results. C. A. Silberrad

19

## 434.524 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

|                 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |               |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |                |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
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(1st and 2nd covers)

PROCESSED AND PROPERTY N. 13

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The Tulus traps as material for poturgy (stone smelting industry). A. S. Goshberg, A. I. Tsvetkov, M. V. Zaporov and G. P. Rudzili. *Trav. inst. potog. and sel.* R. S. S. No. 7-8, 203-300 (1930); *Mineralog. Abstract.* 7, 51-2 -- The material used is dolerite, consisting of labradorite (An<sub>60</sub>) pyroxene, Fe ox., apatite and olivine. Crystals of the olivine both preserved and followed that of the plagioclase, but the earlier olivine differs slightly optically from the latter. C. A. Silberrad

ASM-ISA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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The influence of the change of the chemical composition of different oxides on the properties of fused minerals. A. B. Ginzburg and Ya. Ya. Lisyutin. *Trudy Petrograf. Inst.* 1938, No. 12, 313-94; *Khem. Referat. Zhur.* 1, No. 11-12, 112(1938).--The influence of different oxides on the fundamental casting and crystn. properties of fused minerals was investigated. The exptl. fusions were performed under lab. as well as under semi-plant conditions. Siberian traps were used as starting materials. The change of Na<sub>2</sub>O compn. was investigated in the first series of minis., of Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> compn. in the second series, and of Fe compn. in the third series. Substances which approach in their compn. the normal traps and basalts possessed the best petrological properties. An increase of the acidity caused an increase of the  $\eta$ , and also affected adversely the crystn. properties. A little increase of the minis. changed favorably the casting and the crystg. properties, but, owing to the formation of cracks, it decreased the acid resistance properties as well as the mech. and the elec. indexes. A slight change in the Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> content influenced the formation in the traps of a porcelain-like structure, which increased the acid resistance properties. W R Henn

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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Basalt and diabase. A. N. Ginzburg. *Nemetallichekie  
Isloptompe S.S.S.R., Armia* 2, 7 No 1043. A  
review on the deposits of basalts throughout the world,  
their chem. compn., technology of fused rock, and applica-  
tion of the latter in industry. Tables are given showing  
the resistance of fused basalts of different origins to acid  
and alkali and their chem. stability. Bibliography.  
I. S. Joffe

ANAL. DETAILING AS LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002

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GINZBERG, A.S.; DILAKTORSKIY, N.L.

Reactions in a solid state. Uch.zap. LGU no.93:159-169 '48.

(MIRA 10:10)

(Solids) (Silicon compounds)

GINZBERG, Albert Borisovich  
(GINSBERG, A.S.,

(Experimental Petrography, Leningrad, 1951

Responsible editor (Otv. redaktor) Kh. S. Mikogosian

Library of Congress .



1. GINZBERG, A. S.
2. USSR (60C)
4. Petrology - Biography
7. Significance of the petrographic works of F. Yu. Levinson-Lessing for Russian and world science. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. No. 5, 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

GINZBERG, A. S.

Experimental investigation of silicates (experimental petrology)  
and their importance to industry. Uch. zap. LGU no.154;13-31 '52.  
(Silicates) (MIRA 11:3)

GINZBERG, A.S.

Historical sketch on the development of experimental research in the fields of mineralogy and petrography in Russia. (In: Soveshchanie po eksperimental'noi mineralogii i petrografii. 4th, Moscow, 1952. Trudy, Moskva, 1953. No.2, 271-282). (MLRA 7:3)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy petrografii Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo ordena Lenina universiteta im. A.A.Zhdanova. (Mineralogy--History) (Petrology--History)

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Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 2,  
p 3 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Ginzberg, A. S.

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Belyankin i sovetskaya petrografiya)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Leningr. gos. ped. in-ta, 1955, Vol 3,  
211-212

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GINZBERG, A. S.

Importance of P.I. Lebedev's work for petrology. Uch. zap. inst.  
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(Lebedev, Peter Ivanovich, 1885-1948)

GINZBERG, H.S.  
3(8)

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Soveshchaniye po eksperimental'noy i tekhnicheskoy mineralogii i petrografii, 5th Leningrad, 1956.

Trudy... (Transactions of the Fifth Conference on Experimental and Applied Mineralogy and Petrography) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958. 516 p. 1,800 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii, and Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut khimii silikatov.

Resp. Ed.: Tsvetkov, A.I.; Ed. of Publishing House: Ivanov, B.V.;  
Tech. Ed.: Kiseleva, A.A.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientists and students of mineralogy and petrography.

COVERAGE: The present collection of articles are reprints of reports presented at the Fifth Conference on Experimental and Applied Mineralogy and Petrography, held in Leningrad on March 26-31, 1956. The

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Transactions of the Fifth Conference (Cont.)

SOV/1310

purpose of the Conference was to exchange information and coordinate the activities in the fields of experimental and applied mineralogy and petrography, and to stress the increasing complexity of practical problems. The Conference was sponsored by the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and organized by its Institute of Ore Deposits, Geology, Petrography, Mineralogy and Geochemistry of the Division of Geological-Geographical Sciences, and the Institute of Silicate Chemistry of the Division of Chemical Sciences. During the Conference special tribute was paid to Academician D.S. Belyankin, (died 1952), founder of applied petrography in the USSR and organizer of the first four conferences and Academician A.N. Zavaritskiy, (died 1953), outstanding petrographer and mineralogist. Of the 76 reports presented, 53 are reprinted in the present volume. Each article is accompanied by diagrams, tables, and bibliographic references.

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| Card 11/11  | 3-19-59  |



DEM'YANOVICH, A.N.; GINZBURG, B.I.

Results of the Second All-Union Scientific and Technical  
Conference on the Use of Diamonds in the Manufacture of  
Machines and Instruments. Mashinostroitel' no.2:46-47  
F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

G. KINBERG, b.b., doktor tekhn. nauk [deceased]; RAPOPORT, A.Ya., inzh.;  
SILVINICKY, I.G., inzh.; YUREV, L.P., inzh.; EL'KIN, G.B., inzh.

Investigating processes of manufacturing high-lead glass.  
Stek. i ker. 22 no.12:9-11 D '65. (MIA 18:12)

GINZBERG, Ervin, potpukovnik dr.; REBERNISAK, Vinko, major dr.

Paravertebral block; review of two-year experiences with the new  
technic. Voj. san. pregl., Beogr. 11 no.11-12:598-604 Nov-Dec 54.

1. Hirurška klinika VMA.

(ANESTHESIA, REGIONAL

paravertebral block, in thoracic & abdom. surg., new  
technic)

(THORAX, surg.

anesth., paravertebral block, new technic)

(ABDOMEN, surg.

anesth., paravertebral block, new technic)

VAJS, Emanuel, potpukovnik dr.; GINZBERG, Ervin, potpukovnik dr.; KRALJEVIC,  
Miroslav, dr.

Hypothermia and transplantation of thoracic aorta. Voj.san.pregl.,  
Beogr. 12 no.1-2:44-50 Jan-Feb 55.

1. Patofizioloski institut VMA; Hirurska klinika VMA.

(AORTA, transpl.

thoracic aorta in hypothermia in dogs)

(BODY TEMPERATURE

hypothermia, exper., in thoracic aorta transpl. in dogs)

(TRANSPLANTATION, exper.

thoracic aorta in hypothermia in dogs)

PAPO, Isidor, Pukovnik prof., dr.; GINZBERG, Ervin, potpukovnik dr.;  
KRALJEVIC, Ljubomir, potpukovnik dr.; VAJS, Emanuel, potpukovnik  
dr.; SAVIC, Sava, major dr.

Clinical application of arterial homotransplantation.  
Voj. san. pregl., Beogr. 13 no.9-10:429-436 Sept-Oct 56.

1. Hirurska klinika VMA.  
(ARTERIES, transpl.  
homografts, indic. (Ser))  
(TRANSPLANTATION,  
arterial homografts, indic. (Ser))

GINZBERG, Ervin

Case of perforated gastric ulcer in a 10-year old girl.  
Voj. san. prgl., Beogr. 14 no.4:220-222 Apr 57.

1. Hirursko odeljenje Vojne bolnice u Skoplju.  
(GASTRIC ULCER, in inf. & child  
perf. (Ser))

KRALJEVIC, Ljiljana; MAGAZINOVIC, Vojislav; PISONVIC, Stanislav; QINZHENG, Ervin;

Micrographs of blood vessels; results of experiment on  
V. ... .., Beogr. ... .. 5:25 - ... .. 57.

... .. Klinika i Patofiziološki Institut VMA.  
... .. VESSELS, transpl.  
exner. heterografts (1-2);

GINZBERG, Ervin; MILOSEVIC, Kliment

Experience with resections and with other surgical interventions on the lungs in childhood. Tuberkuloza, Beogr. 11 no.2:179-188 '59.

1. Hirursko odeljenje Oblasne vojne bolnice, Skoplje; Specijalna bolnica za djecu tuberkulozu, Skoplje.  
(PNEUMONECTOMY in inf. & child)



GINZBERG, R.; VAJS, M.

Cardiac arrest and ventricular fibrillation in pulmonary surgery.  
Tuberkuloza, Beogr. 11 no.3:375-378 '59.  
    (PNEUMONECTOMY compl.)  
    (HEART ARREST etiol.)  
    (VENTRICULAR FIBRILLATION etiol.)

PAP0, Isidor; GINZBERG, Ervin; MILOVIC, G0jko; JOVANOVIĆ, M.

Acquired esophagobronchial fistula with traction diverticulum.  
Voj. san. pregl. Beogr. 16 no.3:236-240 Mar 59.

1. Vojnomedicinska Akademija u Beogradu.

(ESOPHAGUS, fistula

esophagobronchial, with traction diverticulum (Ser))

(BRONCHI, fistula,

same)

LEVINAS, R.; GINSBERG, E.

Our experience with cuneiform resection in pulmonary tuberculosis.  
Tuberkuloza 16 no.1:3-10    Ja-F '64.

L. Vojni Institut za tuberkulozu (Nacelnik: puk. prof. dr. Mirko  
F. Stancic).

1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036 2037 2038 2039 2040 2041 2042 2043 2044 2045 2046 2047 2048 2049 2050 2051 2052 2053 2054 2055 2056 2057 2058 2059 2060 2061 2062 2063 2064 2065 2066 2067 2068 2069 2070 2071 2072 2073 2074 2075 2076 2077 2078 2079 2080 2081 2082 2083 2084 2085 2086 2087 2088 2089 2090 2091 2092 2093 2094 2095 2096 2097 2098 2099 2100 2101 2102 2103 2104 2105 2106 2107 2108 2109 2110 2111 2112 2113 2114 2115 2116 2117 2118 2119 2120 2121 2122 2123 2124 2125 2126 2127 2128 2129 2130 2131 2132 2133 2134 2135 2136 2137 2138 2139 2140 2141 2142 2143 2144 2145 2146 2147 2148 2149 2150 2151 2152 2153 2154 2155 2156 2157 2158 2159 2160 2161 2162 2163 2164 2165 2166 2167 2168 2169 2170 2171 2172 2173 2174 2175 2176 2177 2178 2179 2180 2181 2182 2183 2184 2185 2186 2187 2188 2189 2190 2191 2192 2193 2194 2195 2196 2197 2198 2199 2200 2201 2202 2203 2204 2205 2206 2207 2208 2209 2210 2211 2212 2213 2214 2215 2216 2217 2218 2219 2220 2221 2222 2223 2224 2225 2226 2227 2228 2229 2230 2231 2232 2233 2234 2235 2236 2237 2238 2239 2240 2241 2242 2243 2244 2245 2246 2247 2248 2249 2250 2251 2252 2253 2254 2255 2256 2257 2258 2259 2260 2261 2262 2263 2264 2265 2266 2267 2268 2269 2270 2271 2272 2273 2274 2275 2276 2277 2278 2279 2280 2281 2282 2283 2284 2285 2286 2287 2288 2289 2290 2291 2292 2293 2294 2295 2296 2297 2298 2299 2300 2301 2302 2303 2304 2305 2306 2307 2308 2309 2310 2311 2312 2313 2314 2315 2316 2317 2318 2319 2320 2321 2322 2323 2324 2325 2326 2327 2328 2329 2330 2331 2332 2333 2334 2335 2336 2337 2338 2339 2340 2341 2342 2343 2344 2345 2346 2347 2348 2349 2350 2351 2352 2353 2354 2355 2356 2357 2358 2359 2360 2361 2362 2363 2364 2365 2366 2367 2368 2369 2370 2371 2372 2373 2374 2375 2376 2377 2378 2379 2380 2381 2382 2383 2384 2385 2386 2387 2388 2389 2390 2391 2392 2393 2394 2395 2396 2397 2398 2399 2400 2401 2402 2403 2404 2405 2406 2407 2408 2409 2410 2411 2412 2413 2414 2415 2416 2417 2418 2419 2420 2421 2422 2423 2424 2425 2426 2427 2428 2429 2430 2431 2432 2433 2434 2435 2436 2437 2438 2439 2440 2441 2442 2443 2444 2445 2446 2447 2448 2449 2450 2451 2452 2453 2454 2455 2456 2457 2458 2459 2460 2461 2462 2463 2464 2465 2466 2467 2468 2469 2470 2471 2472 2473 2474 2475 2476 2477 2478 2479 2480 2481 2482 2483 2484 2485 2486 2487 2488 2489 2490 2491 2492 2493 2494 2495 2496 2497 2498 2499 2500 2501 2502 2503 2504 2505 2506 2507 2508 2509 2510 2511 2512 2513 2514 2515 2516 2517 2518 2519 2520 2521 2522 2523 2524 2525 2526 2527 2528 2529 2530 2531 2532 2533 2534 2535 2536 2537 2538 2539 2540 2541 2542 2543 2544 2545 2546 2547 2548 2549 2550 2551 2552 2553 2554 2555 2556 2557 2558 2559 2560 2561 2562 2563 2564 2565 2566 2567 2568 2569 2570 2571 2572 2573 2574 2575 2576 2577 2578 2579 2580 2581 2582 2583 2584 2585 2586 2587 2588 2589 2590 2591 2592 2593 2594 2595 2596 2597 2598 2599 2600 2601 2602 2603 2604 2605 2606 2607 2608 2609 2610 2611 2612 2613 2614 2615 2616 2617 2618 2619 2620 2621 2622 2623 2624 2625 2626 2627 2628 2629 2630 2631 2632 2633 2634 2635 2636 2637 2638 2639 2640 2641 2642 2643 2644 2645 2646 2647 2648 2649 2650 2651 2652 2653 2654 2655 2656 2657 2658 2659 2660 2661 2662 2663 2664 2665 2666 2667 2668 2669 2670 2671 2672 2673 2674 2675 2676 2677 2678 2679 2680 2681 2682 2683 2684 2685 2686 2687 2688 2689 2690 2691 2692 2693 2694 2695 2696 2697 2698 2699 2700 2701 2702 2703 2704 2705 2706 2707 2708 2709 2710 2711 2712 2713 2714 2715 2716 2717 2718 2719 2720 2721 2722 2723 2724 2725 2726 2727 2728 2729 2730 2731 2732 2733 2734 2735 2736 2737 2738 2739 2740 2741 2742 2743 2744 2745 2746 2747 2748 2749 2750 2751 2752 2753 2754 2755 2756 2757 2758 2759 2760 2761 2762 2763 2764 2765 2766 2767 2768 2769 2770 2771 2772 2773 2774 2775 2776 2777 2778 2779 2780 2781 2782 2783 2784 2785 2786 2787 2788 2789 2790 2791 2792 2793 2794 2795

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1. "Sentratsiynnyy" Sovetskoye gosudarstvennoye izdatel'stvo  
Gosizdatputi, Moskva, 1954, 120 str., 120 000 kop.  
P. 120, 120 k.

*Cellulose and paper*

0.0  
1.25  
CONFIDENTIAL

Structure and properties of cellulose and its esters  
 XXXII. Conditions for mutual transformations of specimens  
 of native and hydrated cellulose. M. Ginzberg and Z.  
 Rogovin. *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) 21, 933 (1951); cf. *C.A.* 41, 6044i. — In transformations of speci-  
 mens of native cellulose to cellulose hydrate, and the re-  
 verse, parallelism between structure and physicochem-  
 ical properties does not always occur. In the regeneration of  
 cellulose from cellulose triacetate by the action of Na in  
 liquid NH<sub>3</sub>, a cellulose is formed with the structure of cellu-  
 lose hydrate but with physicochem. properties (dye ad-  
 sorption, moisture sorption) that lie between native cellu-  
 lose and cellulose hydrate. Cellulose regenerated from  
 alkali cellulose of 98% formed by the action of 5% NaOH  
 in 100% AmOH, is almost identical with native cellulose in all  
 respects. Heating cellulose hydrate in glycerol to about  
 230° leads to a structural change, a modification of native  
 cellulose, although the physicochem. properties are basi-  
 cally identical with those of the hydrate; thus, the x-ray  
 pattern shows coincidence with that of native cellulose, but  
 moisture sorption is close to that of the hydrate and dye  
 adsorption is identical with that of the latter. Fiber strength  
 of native cellulose is decreased by treatment with org.  
 solvents, whereas cellulose hydrate shows increased fiber  
 strength. (J. M. Kowaloff)

GINZBERG, M.; RASSOLOV, O.

Development of new processes for obtaining viscose solutions.

Khim.volok. no.5:76 '61.

(MIRA 14:10)

(Poland--Viscose)

MOGILEVSKIY, Ye.M.; ALEKHIN, N.Ya.; KHURGINA, R.A.; LAVRUSHIN, F.I.;  
LOTAREV, B.M.; GINZBERG, M.A.

New method of producing viscose solutions with a single apparatus.  
Tekst. prom. 17 no.5:11-14 My '57. (MLRA 10:6)  
(Textile chemistry)

VIREZUS, A.I.; GINZBERG, M.A.; KUPINSKIY, R.V.; TVERIKIN, V.T.

Developing a method of continuous deaeration of viscose solutions.  
Khim.volok. no.6:31-33 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo  
volokna.

(Viscose)



S/183/60/000/02/20/025  
B004/B005

AUTHORS: Mogilevskiy, Ye. M., Ginzberg, M. A., Khurgina, R. A.  
TITLE: Temperature Conditions for the Xanthogenization of Alkali Cellulose  
PERIODICAL: Khimicheskiye volokna, 1960, No. 2, pp. 60 - 63

TEXT: The authors report on the determination of the esterification degree of cellulose xanthogenate in dependence on the duration of xanthogenisation and on temperature (0-40°). The experiments were carried out in a VA apparatus on refined sulfite cellulose (containing 91.6% of  $\alpha$ -cellulose). The soda lye concentration was 200 g/l. Carbon disulfide was added at a rate of 40% of the  $\alpha$ -cellulose content. The experimental data are presented as follows: Fig. 1, dependence of  $\gamma$  on the duration of xanthogenisation (10 min to 10 h) at 20°, 25°, and 30°; Table 1, content of bound CS<sub>2</sub> in the xanthogenate in dependence on temperature and duration of the process; Fig. 2, dependence of  $\gamma$  on the duration of xanthogenization at temperatures between 0 and 40°; Table 2, amount of CS<sub>2</sub> used for the formation of secondary products; Table 3, data of the fibers produced. The authors arrived at the following results: During the process of xanthogenization, the curves for  $\gamma$  pass a maximum which is explained by the simultaneous esterification of alkali

Card 1/2

Temperature Conditions for the Xanthogenization of S/183/60/000/02/20/025  
Alkali Cellulose B004/B005

cellulose and the decomposition of the xanthogenate. An increase in temperature accelerates both the formation of xanthogenate and that of secondary products. The temperature factor of cellulose xanthogenization is about 2. Between 20 and 30°, there is no strict dependence between gamma number and temperature in spite of accelerated xanthogenization. It is only observed that gamma falls from 55 (at 20°) to 50 (at 30°). In this temperature range, no differences in the distribution of CS<sub>2</sub> were observed. In the wide range between 0 and 40°, the dependence of gamma on temperature is more distinct (70 at 10°, 48 at 40°). Accordingly, the CS<sub>2</sub> distribution also changes. If the xanthogenization in the VA apparatus is carried out in such a way that at the beginning of reaction a high temperature prevails which decreases during the reaction, the duration of viscose production can be considerably reduced. There are 2 figures, 3 tables, and 13 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: VNIIV (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Fibers)

VIREZUB, A.I.; GINZBERG, M.A.; NOVIKOV, N.A.; TVERIKIN, V.T.; KUPINSKIY, R.V.;  
MARKOV, V.V.; NIVIN, P.I.

Performance of the writ for content in ~~decoration~~ of viscose. Khim.  
volokn. no.2460-41 '62. (MIRA 1814)

1. Vuzhnyy nauchnoissledovatel'skiy Institut Iskusstvennogo  
volokna (for Virezub, Ginzberg, Novikov, Tverikin). 2. Gosudarstven-  
nyy Institut, nauchnoissledovatel'skiy Iskusstvennogo volokna  
(for Kupinskiy). 3. Kalininskiy Kombinat (for Markov, Nivin).

VIREZUB, A.I.; GINZBERG, R.L.; LAKSHYER, J.R.

Determining air content of viscose. Fibra. volok. 15.2:17.58 '66.  
(MIRA 18.2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut arkhivirovaniya volokna (for Virezub, Ginzberg). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchnyy institut tekstil'noy i legkoj promyshlennosti (for Lakshyer).

GIRGOLAV, S.S., professor (Leningrad); LEVIT, V.S., professor (Moskva);  
BABCHIN, I.S., professor (Leningrad); BAKULEV, A.N., professor  
(Moskva); BENKMAN, L.S., dotsent (Leningrad); VAYNSHTEYN, V.G.,  
professor (Leningrad); GERTSBERG, V.G., professor (Kazan');  
~~GINZBERG, M.H., professor (Moskva) [deceased];~~ GOTLIB, Ya.G.,  
professor (Moskva); DZHANELIDZE, Yu.Yu., professor (Leningrad);  
DRACHINSKAYA, Ye.S., dotsent (Leningrad); YELANSKIY, N.N., professor  
(Leningrad); KORIEV, P.G., professor (Leningrad); KOCHEROGIN, I.G.,  
professor (Moskva); LIMBERG, A.A., professor (Leningrad); LIMBERG,  
B.B., professor (Moskva); MEZENEV, S.A., dotsent (Leningrad);  
NAZAROV, V.M., professor (Leningrad); OZKROV, A.D., professor (Leningrad) [deceased]; OSTEN-SAKEN, E.Yu., professor (Leningrad) [deceased];  
PETROV, N.N., professor (Leningrad); POLENOV, A.L., professor (Leningrad); SAMARIN, M.P., professor (Leningrad); SHVARTS, N.V., professor (Leningrad) [deceased]; SHAMOV, V.N., professor (Leningrad);  
SHABANOV, A., redaktor

[Manual of specialized surgery] Uchebnik chastnoi khirurgii. Sost.  
I.S.Babchin i dr. Izd. 2-oe, ispr. i dop. Moskva, Narkomsdrav SSSR,  
Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry "Medgiz," Vol.1. 1946. 363 p. (MIPA 10:2)  
(SURGERY)

GLIZBERG, V.M. (Leningrad, F-121, ul. Pissareva, 14, kv. 7); ZELIGMAN, S.S.  
(Staling (Donbass), Bul'var Pushkina, 25, kv. 26)

K.P. Gundobin (1860-1906)--the founder of growth anatomy;  
on the 100th anniversary of his birth. Arkh. anat. gist.  
S. 41 no. 8:101-107 fig. 161. (MIRA 1966)

2. Leningradskoye otdeleniye Instituta otnografi AN SSSR  
i kafedra normal'noy anatomii (zav. - prof. K.D. Dovgyallo)  
Stalinskogo meditsinskogo inatituta.

(GUNDOBIN, NIKOLAI PETROVICH, 1860-1906)

(ANATOMY, HUMAN)

GINZBURG, V.V.; LEVIN, M.G.; YAKIMOV, V.P.

Preparing for the Seventh International Congress on Anthropology  
and Ethnography. Arkh. anat. gist. i embr. 42 no.2:127-128 F '62.  
(MIRA 15:2)

(ANTHROPOLOGY CONGRESSES) (ETHNOLOGY CONGRESSES)

GINSBURG

See also:

GINSBURG

GINTSBURG



GINZBURG, A.; MENDEL'SON, V.

~~... ..~~ Distribution of a magnetic field produced by a current-  
carrying turn in the cavity between two coaxial cylinders.  
Izv. AN Latv. SSR no.10:57-60 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut fiziki AN Latviyskoy SSR.

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, A. SOV/68-58-12-14/25  
TITLE: At the Zaporozh'ye Coking Works (Na Zaporozhskom  
koksokhimicheskom zavode)  
PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1958, Nr 12, p 49 (USSR)  
ABSTRACT: Recent developments on the works are enumerated.  
1) Automatic centrifuge ATS-1200 for anthracene was  
fitted; this permitted the production of a better  
quality anthracene. 2) Introduction of an automatic  
control of alkalinity in the neutraliser of the pyridine  
plant. 3) Fitting of Nr 3 battery with automatic con-  
trol was finished (no details). 4) The construction of  
a tippler for 100 ton boats on the coal preparation  
plant was finished. 5) Radio communication between coke  
ovens and the coal preparation plant was introduced.  
6) On the coal washery an automatic controller for the

Card 1/2

SOV/68-58-12-14/25

At the Zaporozh'ye Coking Works

pulp density and throughput is being tested. 7) An automatic control of the conveyor M8 (over the coke bunkers) operating on the basis of the degree of filling of the bunkers was introduced.

Card 2/2

SOV/68-59-8-27/32

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, A.

TITLE: On the Zaporozh'ye Coking Works (Na Zaporozhskom  
koksokhimicheskom zavode)

PERIODICAL: Koks i khimiya, 1959, Nr 8, p 56 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A number of improvements introduced on the above works  
are mentioned; electric winch for transferring wagons  
to and from the tippler and to the ramps where the  
charging of ammonia sulphate and naphthalene takes  
place; mechanisation of charging scrap into the  
wagons; self-sealing valves on ascension pipes of  
4 batteries.

Card 1/1

GINZBURG, A.

At the Zaporosh'ye By-Product Coking Plant. Koks i khim.  
no.5:58 '60. (MIRA 13:7)  
(Zaporosh'ye--Coke industry--By-products)

GINZBURG, A.

At the Zaporozh'ye Coal Chemical Plant. Koks i khim. no 1:60 '63.  
(MIRA 16:2)  
(Zaporozh'ye —Coke industry)

GINZBURG, A.; YEVRPIN, V.

THE NEW JOURNAL OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY PERIODICALS  
The new journal "Ekonomika stroitel'stva. Vop. ekon. no.4:129-130  
Ap '59. (MIRA 12:7)  
(Construction industry--Periodicals)

GINZBURG, A. (Riga)

Increasing signal-to-noise ratio by the gradual multiplication  
of signal voltage shifted in time. In Russian. Vestis Latv ak  
no.3:65-70 '60. (EEAI 10:7)  
(Voltage)



GINZBURG, A. (Riga); ZHEYGURS, B. [Zeigurs, B.] (Riga)

Nuclear magnetometer. In Russian. Vestis Latv ak no. 5:71-76 '60.  
(EEAI 10:7)

1. Akademiya nauk Latvyskoy SSR, Institut fiziki.  
(Magnetometer)

GINZBURG, A.

Changes should be made in the all-Union beaconage standard. Rech.  
transp. 21 no.2:56 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika gidrotekhotdela Verkhne-Dneprovskogo  
basseynovogo upravleniya puti.  
(Beacons--Standards)

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Colloid Chemistry.  
Disperse Systems

B-14

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 4057

Author : Fridrikhsberg D.A., Ginzburg A.A.

Title : Investigation of Colloid-Chemical Processes in Clayey  
Solutions and Their Use in Strengthening Borehole Walls

Orig Pub : Zh. prikl. khimii, 1956, 29, No 7, 996-1006

Abstract : By means of model experiments on filtration of clayey  
solutions (CS), hydrophilized by an addition of alkaline  
coal extract, through a layer of quartz sand of diffe-  
rent degree of dispersion, a study has been made of the  
causes of CS losses during sinding of boreholes. On fil-  
tration of CS through soil having very small interstices  
a clayey crust is formed which has very low permeability  
to water as a result of which the CS is retained in the  
borehole whereas in soils with large interstices no such  
crust is formed and loss of water is associated,

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USSR/Physical Chemistry - Colloid Chemistry.  
Disperse Systems

B-14

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 4057

within the soil by 30-40 times; following fixation a layer of sand 8 cm thick retains CS up to a pressure of 0.25 atmosphere. In seacoast areas it is recommended to utilize as fixing agent sea water saturated with lime.